

LOCALS

The Wailuku public school will reopen on Monday.

Attention is called to the notice of Chauncey Miles in another column.

Inspection at Wailuku has practically lapsed into "innocuous desuetude."

Kahului is now without a resident. Supt. Miller having been the last to remove his family.

Tomorrow will end the thirty days of quarantine at Kahului, the last case having been on Sunday, Feb. 23.

Wanted at this office, clean cotton or linen rags. Old newspapers will be exchanged for them or 5 cts. a pound cash will be paid.

The Lahaina Board of Health met last night and adjourned till 4 o'clock this afternoon to consider the matter of raising the quarantine.

On Tuesday a fire broke out in the ripe cane at Spreckelsville and burned over an area of five hundred acres. Railroad tracks were at once laid in the burned district and the cane is being ground.

This is for YOU. Have you paid your subscription to the MAUI NEWS? It just happens that we need the money right now, and if you have at paid, please send it along about the first or before.

NOTICE.—All accounts and bills of over three months standing, due to the Bismark Stables, must be settled by or before the 5th of April, 1900, or suit will be instituted to collect the same, whether in large or small amounts. BISMARK STABLES

A visit to Camp Wood on Thursday showed everything in a most satisfactory condition, the only patient being Supt. "Jack" Atkinson who indignantly denies that his is a case of plague, or even "pernicious malaria," in which view he is sustained by his attending physicians.

Our readers are favored this week with a charming little poem from the pen of a Maui writer. There is so much to delight and inspire the fancy in the natural and phenomenal features of our beautiful little island that it is a wonder that more has not been written or sung about them.

Rev. Mr. Ault of Lahaina came over to Wailuku on Thursday. He reports that the Lahaina Board of Health met on Saturday night and resolved to raise the quarantine on Tuesday, but news of a dead rat at Kahului having reached them they concluded to prolong the quarantine indefinitely.

An evaporating plant of about 50,000 gallons has been put in at Kihel, and as a result sickness has diminished by half among the Japanese laborers there. Mr. Pogue is noted for the care which he takes of the health of his people, but his thoughtfulness in this particular respect deserves commendation.

Work is being rapidly pushed by Mr. Taylor in the construction of the Wailuku water supply. By the end of the week the pipe will all be strung and much of it laid underground. With the new appropriation to draw on there is a certainty that the work will be pressed to a finish. Here's success to its completion in a glass of roddy Wailuku ditch water.

The war against Kahului rats is "on." Poison is scattered and observations show that it has been eaten by rats in many places, though no dead rats have yet been found. It will be easier to find them later. On Wednesday the stable on Dan Quill's premises was renovated and two rats were killed. Upon examination one of them was found to be infected with plague bacilli.

Dr. Garvin has received a communication from the Board of Health to the effect that new warehouses maybe built for such of the goods in the Kahului store and warehouses as may be thoroughly disinfected, and such goods removed. The remainder will be destroyed. The floor and ceilings of the present store will be taken out and replaced with new ones and the ground under the store will be thoroughly disinfected.

Supt. Miller is having three Washington lights put up at the Kahului wharf, to facilitate work at night. Mr. L. W. Blumhagen representing McFarlane & Co. has this week in charge and on Monday night the lamps were lit. They give a soft lambent flame and are easily cared

for. Each lamp consumes two quarts of oil per night. The oil to feed these lamps is contained in a tank from which hollow wires run to each lamp. Through these wires, the oil is forced by compressed air. Inside the lamp is a very simple mechanism by which the oil is converted into gas, which is consumed as fast as generated. A system of these lamps would be quite an ornament to some of the street corners of Wailuku.

We have received a copy of the first issue of the MAUI NEWS, a weekly paper just started at Wailuku, Maui, Hawaiian Islands, with George B. Robertson, formerly of Yreka, as editor and proprietor, and his wife officiating as business manager. It is a six-column quarto, and a creditable paper, both editorially and typographically. We wish friend Robertson and wife the greatest success. Mr. Robertson will be remembered elsewhere in the State as a prominent member of the Legislature some years ago from the First Assembly district, and is an able writer and excellent lawyer. The bubonic plague has been a great hindrance in getting advertisements and subscribers on account of the strict quarantine at the islands, but Mr. Robertson hopes to be successful in the end, when the disease is squelched.—Yreka, (Cal.) Journal.

A CHARITABLE WORK.

Rev. J. M. Lewis has raised \$175.00 to be distributed among the indigent people of Kahului who have now left detention camp. Upon investigation Mr. Lewis found a number of families in a destitute condition, some absolutely starving and some living on scant rations. The immediate wants of these people were relieved at once by means of the fund which Mr. Lewis collected. With reference to the balance of the fund so raised, the following letter indicates what will be done with it.

KAHULUI, March 19, 1900.
REV. J. M. LEWIS, Wailuku, Maui.
Dear Sir.—I have been again requested by the Sheriff to take some definite action in reference to disbursing the money, which has been so generously donated by the good people of Maui for the relief of the destitute of Kahului.

My time is so fully occupied that I cannot do the matter justice and I feel that a committee of the citizens would accomplish the work far better and with more accurate judgment than myself. For this reason I suggest that you act as chairman of this committee and as your assistants I would name Judge Kopeiaki and Mr. William Robinson who have been mentioned to me as able and energetic workers in charitable enterprises.

Trusting you will find it convenient to engage in this very worthy enterprise which I am sure will be well conducted. I remain,

Respectfully,
CHAS. L. GARVIN.

LOST DRAFTS.

Drafts No. 47 for \$500.00, No. 48 for \$100.00, and No. 49 for \$150.00, dated February 14th, drawn by the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company on Alexander and Baldwin, Honolulu, and payable to Tang You, have been lost. Payment has been stopped and all persons are warned against negotiating same.

HAWAIIAN COMMERCIAL AND SUGAR COMPANY.

SHIPPING

On Tuesday afternoon a boat manned by three sailors from the Cleveland came ashore at Hana and announced that the Cleveland, which left Kihel last week with a cargo of sugar, had broken a shaft 225 miles northeast of Maui, and was adrift and helpless. The sailors came to Hana in search of the Claudine to tow her to Honolulu for repairs. The Claudine left Hana on Thursday morning in search of the unfortunate vessel. The Cleveland has on board 19,190 bags of sugar, besides a small amount of miscellaneous freight and mail for the Coast.

Vessels in Port—Kahului.

Sch. Antiope, George W. Murray, Tacoma, Jan. 27.
Sch. Noveltty, Geo. Rosendal, Calcutta, Buena, Feb. 19.
Sch. Mekhama, Joseph, Rodah.
E. Nuuanu, W. H. Joseph, Honolulu, March 1.

Vessels Arrived.

Schr. Mary Buhne, Weber, with lumber from Grays Harbor, Mar. 11.
Schr. Bloemfontein, Bloch, from Honolulu, March 22.
Schr. Eureka, Schou, at Kihel from Grays Harbor, March 23, 34 days out.

Sailed.

Bktn. Chabals, S. Simonsen, for Astoria, without cargo, Mar. 19.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

Boers on the Run. British Strategy Wins Where British Valor Failed. Peace in Sight.

LONDON, Mar. 9.—The following editorial announcement is made by the Daily News:

"It was rumored in London yesterday, and we have some reason for believing the rumor to be correct, that the two republics made informal and unofficial overtures of peace on the preceding day. Unfortunately, the conditions suggested were of such a character as to preclude the possibility of leading to any result. Terms which might have been gladly suggested, and accepted before the war, in order to avoid it, are impossible after the war, with all the sacrifices it has entailed."

LONDON, Mar. 9, 5:10 p. m.—It was learned this afternoon that the peace rumors had been founded on fact; that President Krueger had appealed to Lord Salisbury for a cessation of hostilities, offering at length, by cables, the terms which he was willing to accept.

These however, were not taken seriously, as they included practically nothing more than what the Transvaal Government offered prior to the issuing of the British ultimatum.

Official circles here regarded the propositions as merely a ruse for the Boers to gain time, and did not consider that President Krueger was yet ready to consider the sweeping demands which Great Britain would make as reimbursement for the loss of life and great expenditure.

It was understood that President Krueger's advances had met with an emphatic rejection at the hands of Lord Salisbury, who was believed to have said that no such attempt to retain the independence of the Transvaal should be considered for a moment by the British Government.

LONDON, March 9.—The following dispatch from Poplar Grove appears in the Standard:

"The movement of the mounted men was somewhat too rapid for supporting infantry and as a result the Boer position was turned before the main body could strike effectually. The Boers fell back precipitately and, extending to the southeast, they checked the advance of the British cavalry with heavy rifle fire at 3000 yards range. Accordingly Gen. French moved southward and outflanked them again, but the Boers repeated their tactics."

LONDON, March 9.—The Boers appear to have made no stand whatever, except that while in retreat they twice repulsed Gen. French's cavalry with rifle fire. As no report has been made on the capture of prisoners, the enemy probably got away with their entire force.

Gen. French is still following them and keeping between them and Bloemfontein.

The evacuation of the northern districts of Cape Colony is now nearly complete. The British are in possession of the river crossings.

LONDON, Mar. 9.—In the House of Commons today Patrick O'Brien, Nationalist for Kilkenny, will ask the Government to give a shilling to each soldier on St. Patrick's Day to enable him fittingly to celebrate the occasion by "Drowning the Shamrock."

LONDON, March 8.—4 a. m.—Lord Roberts wired yesterday morning from Osfontein and in the evening from Poplar Grove, 14 miles eastward. By an exposition of the elementary principle of strategy the Boer positions 15 miles long have been flanked and their holders have been obliged to retire in confusion consequent upon hasty withdrawal. Nothing was done by Lord Roberts to disturb the symmetry, or the deadly ingenuity of the Boer trenches in front of him. He marched out in infantry estimated, from the commands named, at 35,000 men, and sent 10,000 horsemen and horse artillery in a bold sweep around the Boer left, whereupon the Boer center and right became untenable. Fifty British fell when the cavalry came into contact with the Boers.

LONDON, Mar. 8.—The military authorities have decided that Gen. Cronje and the other prisoners shall be sent immediately to the island of St. Helena, there to remain until the end of the war. Lord Roberts has chosen Lord Bathurst, colonel of militia at the front, to command the

escort to St. Helena, which was last month placed in cable communication with Capetown and London. It is also asserted that the cabinet resolved neither to propose nor to entertain a proposal at the present juncture for an exchange of prisoners.

LONDON, Mar. 8.—Spencer Wilkin-son in the Morning Post says: Yesterday's events are, not quite conclusive. It cannot be the Boer game to be beaten in detail. Their only change is to collect the bulk of their force for a decisive battle. If they have not men or spirit to stand up to Lord Roberts, their case is hopeless. It begins to look indeed as if my original estimate of the strength of the enemy's forces—about 50,000—was not far wrong. In that case the game is up, for they must have lost 10,000 or more of the original 50,000. The escape of the Boer force yesterday, however, is most disappointing. A good general is not satisfied with the retreat of his enemy. He wishes to destroy them.

VICTORIA, March 8.—The people of the Pacific coast of America are face to face with a new danger in disease, and the health authorities of the continent with a new necessity for increased vigilance. Over at the Diamond Head quarantine station, about ten miles from Port Townsend (although complete isolated from that city) and less than seventy miles from Victoria, genuine bubonic plague has made its appearance under circumstances which point to the imperative urgency of watching every avenue of communication with the Oriental hotbed of epidemic plague. It is by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamship Nayo Maru that the "curse of the East" has gained its first foothold on American soil, she having arrived at Port Townsend from Honolulu on January 30 last, to take flour cargo for Japan. Her last previous charter had been for plantation emigrants from Japan for delivery at Honolulu, these coolies of the very lowest and filthiest type having on the voyage over been packed in the hold of the ship, where through sheer laziness and contempt for the laws of decency or health they literally wallowed in filth, which eventually found its way into the walls and bottom of the ship and converted her into a breeding place for pestilence. The result of this examination gave the plague bacilli unmistakably, and the following message was sent to all the quarantine stations of America—by telegraph to those of the Pacific coast and the Gulf, and by letter to those of the Atlantic side:

"Cases supposed to be beriberi steamer arriving at Port Townsend on subsequent investigation proved plague. * * * Proper precautions taken at beginning by Foster, hence no danger. This to put you on guard for proper diagnosis beriberi."

PORTER GROVE, Thursday, March 8.—President Krueger, who at present is far in the rear, yesterday tried to stop the retreating Boers, who refused to stay. The Bloemfontein police tried to stop the retreat of the Free Staters, but they declared they were not willing to fight any longer and they blamed President Steyn.

The Russian and Dutch military attaches arrived at the British camp yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 9.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations today agreed to report the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, amending the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, giving authority for the defence of the canal by this country when constructed.

The following is the text of the amendment to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty: "Insert at the end of section 5 of article 2 the following: It is agreed, however, that the provisions of the immediately foregoing conditions and stipulations in sections number 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, of this act, shall apply to measures which the United States may find it necessary to take for securing by its own forces, the defence of the United States and the maintenance of public order."

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Mar. 9.—The condition of Hon. E. J. Phelps, ex-Minister to England, is unchanged, except that he is slowly sinking.

Gen. Armstrong's Work.

The Springfield Republicans of February 18, has a very appreciative article the work of Gen. S. C. Armstrong. Among other the writer says:

Those who knew General Armstrong will recall the magnetic presence, the intense enthusiasm, the tall soldierly figure of the hero who spent his life in the cause of the "under man"—the red man, the black man, the man of any color who had ambition and self respect, and a pair of hands willing to work. With rare foresight, General Armstrong felt that the proper kind of training for undeveloped races was a wise combination of industrial and academic instruction. Believing the work of the hands to be a moral as well as an educative force, he built as many shops as he had classrooms, thus developing at Hampton an industrial village full of busy workers learning how to earn an honest living, and to become men and women of sufficient character to influence for good the communities in which they were to live.

This industrial village lives and grows. Since General Armstrong's time, finely-equipped trade schools for both boys and girls have been provided, through the kindness of friends, of whom the founder hoped in his "memoranda" that there would be enough to see that the work of the school should continue. The domestic and industrial training begins at Hampton in the kindergarten, where the little black pickaninnies have their wash days, ironing days, and hours for sweeping, dusting and gardening. It continues throughout the course, up through the sewing, cooking, sloyd and bent-iron classes to dairying, laundrying, housekeeping and dressmaking for girls, and carpentry, cabinet-making, bricklaying, blacksmithing, machine work, steam engineering, tailoring, shoe and harness making, upholstering, tinsmith, printing and agriculture for the boys. Those taking these trades are taught not only manual skill, but the business side of their chosen occupations—the cost of materials, of labor, of the finished product, and of building and equipping shops of their own. Every student is required to keep his personal accounts, subject to inspection monthly in the treasurer's office; and all are taught the use of simple business forms, checks, drafts, etc.

The question naturally arises, What becomes of the graduates of this expensive school? Do they pay for the outlay? Following are some of the results of the school's work. Of its 6,000 graduates and ex-students, at least 90 per cent have become teachers, farmers, mechanics and business men. Of the 279 who have taken trades since 1885, about 70 per cent are either work at them or engaged in teaching them at Tuskegee, Lawrenceville, Gloucester, Kittrell, or in the other schools which have sprung up all over the south as outgrowths of the Hampton idea. Under the teachers who have gone out from the parent school and its offshoots, more than 150,000 children have received instruction.

David Kanuba, a Hawaiian, is a Hampton student who heard in his island home of Armstrong's great industrial school in the States. Selling his ponies to raise the money for his passage, he applied for entrance and learned the tailor's trade in which he became so proficient, that he was put in charge of shop at Hampton. He held this position acceptably for two years, and was then called to a similar one in the Kanehahua school for boys at Honolulu, where he now lives, having become a man of property and influence in the community.—Advertiser.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

At a meeting of the shareholders of the Hui Aina o Hualo Maui, held at Hualo, Maui, on Thursday, the 8th day of March, 1900, the following officers were elected to serve in accordance with the Constitution and By-Laws of said Hui.

HON. A. N. KEOUAKI, President
HON. H. P. BALDWIN, Vice-President
F. C. ALLEN, Esq., Secretary
W. J. LOWRIE, Esq., Treasurer
H. N. LANDFORD, Esq., Auditor

The above officers constitute the Board of Directors.

F. C. ALLEN, Secy.
Spreckelsville, Maui, March 9, 1900.

Subscribe

For the MAUI NEWS

NOTICE

The Merciful Man

Regarding the Life of His Beast. . .

The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he is in the business of horse dentistry, rasping or shaping horses' teeth which have become abnormal in shape. I have just received a fine class of instruments from the East for this work and guarantee satisfaction in all work. Horsemen understand and practice this treatment. I do business on the "no cure no pay" principle. Will examine free of charge and leave owner to examine and see if the work is needed.

A noted horseman says: "The first thing I do with a colt whose speed I wish to develop is to have a veterinary dentist examine his teeth, for if his teeth are not all right he will not come up and take a good, strong hold of the bit." This is equally true of saddle, driving and work horses, and mules.

The only difference between my work and that of a veterinary dentist is that where he charges \$5 I only charge \$2.50, with a slight reduction for a number of animals.

C. B. MILES.

Wailuku, March 24, 1900.

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